

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4309. 號四廿月四年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877.

日一十月三年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDEN & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

W. R. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, E. WYAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG, INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drifts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI.

Mr. CARL KREBS has been admitted a Partner from this Date.

MELOHERS & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. my12

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at HONGKONG and its vicinity for "THE BOSTON BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS," by Power of Attorney, dated Boston, U. S., 1st March, 1877.

T. G. LINSTAD.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai,

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNES will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Office,

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping,

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

NOTICE.

WE have this Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSE, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK,

Manager, Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port, under my own name.

W. H. SIEGFRIED.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my20

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 25th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 31, Queen's Road,—

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Damask Covered Chairs, Couches, Pictures, Mirrors, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sideboard, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 23, 1877. ap25

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from—F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., (instead of on the day previously advertised), at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.

Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.

Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.

Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Clocks.

Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Library Oak Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.

Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.

Gazaliers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Stair Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.

Office Furniture, comprising:—Desks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.

One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—

10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

1 SAW MILL, by FORBES & BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,

1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

And,

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co.,—

One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap80

Intimations.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

TANJONG

PAGAR DOOK COMPANY, LIMITED,

SINGAPORE.

THE BUSINESS of this Company was Resumed immediately after the FIRE. Vessels will obtain the usual Despatch and Coal Supplies.

E. M. SMITH,

Manager.

April 23, 1877. my23

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.

1875-1877.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of One Hundred Taels (The 100) per SHARE, Sanctioned at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 9th Inst., will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after FRIDAY, 18th April, 1877.

Warrants for the Return on Premia for the Year 1876 will be issued shortly, on completion of the adjustment of the Contributory Accounts.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS,

Secretary.

Shanghai, April 10, 1877. ap25

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ,

Consul de France à Malte, a remis

aujourd'hui à Monsieur G. BOULOUZE,

Chancelier, le Service du Consulat de France à Hongkong et Macao.

Le 16 Avril, 1877. my5

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—GEORGE FRANK GRAHAM, at present residing at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Master Mariner, having been adjudged BANKRUPT under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy, on the 16th day of April, A.D. 1877, is hereby required to surrender himself to FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, the Acting Registrar of the said Court, at the first Meeting of the Creditors, to be held before the said Acting Registrar, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, A.D. 1877, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of that day precisely, at the said Court.

The said FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and the Undersigned are the Solicitors acting in the Bankruptcy.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his final examination, and to make application for his discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the Hongkong Government Gazette.

At the first Meeting of Creditors the Acting Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

Notice is also hereby given to all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, not to deliver the same, but to the Official Assignee.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1877.

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Bankrupt,

Supreme Court House.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF

SEAT-HOLDERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the SEAT-HOLDERS of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, will be held at the Vestry on THURSDAY, the 26th day of April, instant, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing two Trustees for the ensuing year, and for passing the Accounts of the Treasurer, under the provisions of Clauses 4 and 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1847.

Applications for Seats may be made to the Undersigned.

EDMUND SHARP,

Trustee & Treasurer to the Body of

Trustees.

St. John's Cathedral House,

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap26

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARTHUR has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 87, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 80, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. se19

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:

8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND

STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBANY."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBS & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 8 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Aft Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigger.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of coal per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Aft Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 80 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra SURFACE CONDENSER and TUBULAR BOILER. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew PEARL & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturge, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH BARQUE "EVENING STAR," 871 Tons Register.

Capacity { 680 tons deadweight, 200 " of 40 cubic feet. 400,000 superficial feet of Timber.

Between Deck Ports—38x14 inches.

Lower Port—33x23 " "

TEN BORNEO CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap29

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain PITMAN, will be de-

spatched for the above Ports on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1877. ap25

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Departure of the S. S.

"GADSHILL,"

for the above Ports is un-

avoidably Postponed until

THURSDAY, the 26th Instant

For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT EAST POINT.

FRESH CALIFORNIA HAY AND
OATS.
Just Received, ex "Mary Whitridge."Apply to
L. L. BUSH.
Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby notifies that
he is the SOLE OWNER of the
Chinese Houses known as WAH YIN FONG,
in Stanton Street, erected on Inland Lot
No. 157. They are all the Property of
Yeong Sui, and nobody else has any in-
terest in them, nor has the Undersigned
any Partners in this Estate. He issues
this notice to prevent disputes.

YEONG SUI,

TAI YIK SHIP.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap26

To-day's Advertisements.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, in their Sale
Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th April, 1877, at Noon,—
Ollman's STORES.—Pickles, Salad
Oil, Jams, Jellies, Raisins, Cheese,
Biscuits, &c.Cotton Socks, and Stockings, Silk
Umbrellas, Electro-plated Tea Sets, Table
Cutlery, Paint Boxes, Pencils, &c.
45 pieces Gilt Mouldings.
10 cases Courvoisier's Brandy.
500 Japanese Fan Knives.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors
of description, at purchaser's risk on the
fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. ap27

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(if not previously disposed of by Private
Contract), on

TUESDAY,

the 8th day of May, 1877, at Noon, at
his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND, Situate at Sow-Ket-Way,
and Registered in the Land Office as
Inland Lot No. 123, and abutting on the
North side on a Public Street, measuring
thereon 31 feet.On the South and West side on a Public
Street, measuring thereon 125 feet.
On the South and East side on a
Public Street, measuring thereon 200
feet.On the North and West side on a
Close (where a Plan for a Public Street
is laid out) Registered in the Land Office
as Inland Lot No. 124, measuring thereon
150 feet.For further particulars, apply to the
Undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"LOMBARDY," Captain Hall, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at
Noon.For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Agent.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—MYSTIC BELLS, American ship, Captain
David Plummer.—Stimson & Co.ROBINA, American 3m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Harberg & Co.ROBERTA MCNEIL, American barque,
Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.ARCONATE, British ship, Captain John
Anderson.—Meyer & Co.KYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S.
Garriock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.TULAGORUM, British 3 m. schooner,
Captain Messer.—Wielor & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. PITMAN, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at
10 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1877. ap26

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24, Sorogon, Spanish steamer,
174, J. Ochoa, Manila April 20, General.—
VOGEL, Hagedorn & Co.April 24, Braemar Castle, British steamer,
1424, Ayle, Saigon April 20, Rice.—
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.April 24, State of Louisiana, British
steamer, 1216, D. H. Johnston, R.N.R.,
Saigon April 20, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHE-
SON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 24, Zambesi, for Shanghai.
24, Nuevo Constante, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Corinna, for Bangkok.
Anglo Saxon, for London.
State of Louisiana, for Amoy.
Viscount McDuff, for Chetco.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sorogon, from Manila, Mr Geo.
Waghorn.Per Braemar Castle, from Saigon, Mr D.
B. Grant, and 12 Chinese.Per State of Louisiana, from Saigon, 13
Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Zambesi, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs
Schubfeld, Mrs Lemarhand, Miss Robin-
son, Dr. Hippé, Messrs F. Dank, F. Park,
and E. Gammon.

TO DEPART.

Per State of Louisiana, for Amoy, 1
European.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Sorogon reports:
Fine weather all the way until near Hong-
kong, when had dark cloudy weather.
The British steamer State of Louisiana
reports: Left Saigon on the 20th inst.,
had experienced very fine weather and
light winds from N.E. and S.E. until we
made the Ladrones, from thence to this
port heavy rain and fog, with thunder
and lightning. Arriving here at 7.30 a.m.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For NICOLAJEFSEK.—
Per Schooner UZULAH, at 4.30 p.m.
To-morrow, the 26th inst.For BANGKOK.—
Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-
day, the 26th inst.For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per DOUGLAS, at 9.30 a.m., on Thurs-
day, the 26th inst., instead of as
previously notified.For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per GADSHILL, at 2.30 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 26th inst., instead of as
previously notified.MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet IRAOU-
ADY, will be despatched from
Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 28th
Instant, with Mails to and through
the United Kingdom and Europe,
via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore,
Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras,
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and
Alexandria.The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—Friday, 27th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.Saturday, 28th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
may be posted on payment of
a Late Fee of 15 cents extra
postage, until11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. ap28

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet LOMBAR-
DY, will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the
8th May.The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—Friday, 4th May.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.Saturday, 5th May.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.10.10 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 15 cents extra
postage, until11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage,
till11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet CAELIO
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the
1st May, with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, the United States, and Lon-
don, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan or the
United States only may be
posted on board the Packet
with Late Fee of 12 cents
extra postage until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. my1

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest
London Papers:—Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to
Hongkong.Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Dec. 4, Bendutha, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to
Hongkong.Dec. 17, Corrioka, from London to Hong-
kong.Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hong-
kong.Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York
to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Jan. 4, O. R. Bishop, from London to
Hongkong.Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to
Shanghai.Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hong-
kong.

Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 16, Gryte, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hong-
kong.Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to
Shanghai.Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport
to Hongkong.Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hong-
kong.Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to
Hongkong.Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Feb. 19, Casius O., from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

Feb. 19, Malpu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hong-
kong.

Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 22, Belled Will, from London to
Shanghai.Feb. 25, Argentino (str.), from London to
China and Japan.Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to
Shanghai.Feb. 28, D. McB. Park, from Sunderland
to Singapore and Hongkong.Feb. 28, Janet Ferguson, from Glasgow to
Singapore and Hongkong.March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.March 1, Khedive, from Antwerp to Hong-
kong.March 2, Paracca, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.March 3, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.March 3, Caller On, from Cardiff to Shang-
hai.March 4, Nimbus, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

March 4, Jala, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 4, Lord Macaulay, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

March 7, Alceste, from Cardiff to Chetco.

March 10, Sir Lancelot, from London to
Shanghai.March 11, Detention (str.), from Liverpool
to Shanghai, (left Singapore, April 20).March 18, Golden Spur, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.March 18, Beattie Morris, from Swansea to
Amoy.March 16, Antwerp, from London to Hong-
kong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Candia. Teviot.

Elgin. Sundia.

Glenfles. Sted Amsterdam.

Sailing Vessels.

Duke of Aberneth. Corea.

Commissary. Seindia.

Kaskow. Melbrek.

James Shepherd.

At Liverpool.

Ajax (str.). Frilan (str.).

C. W. Copthorne. Henry E. Sanford.

At Glasgow.

Isle of Egie.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 26:—

10 a.m.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

3 p.m.—Gadshill leaves for Singapore
and Penang.4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Seat-holders of
St John's Cathedral.Goods per Sindh undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.

FRIDAY, April 27:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.Goods per Feronia undelivered after this
date subject to rent.Goods per Glenaville undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 28:—

9 a.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

Tartar leaves for Shanghai and Hankow
on or about this date.Goods per Zambesi undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

MONDAY, April 30:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
Mr F. Pell's residence, Praya East.

TUESDAY, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, May 2:—

11 a.m.—Meeting of Creditors in re
George Frank Graham, a Bankrupt,
at the Court House.

SATURDAY, May 5:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, May 8:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground, at Bow-kei-wan.

TUESDAY, May 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at Lane, Craw-
ford's, Queen's Road.

Shipping.

Fancy leaves for Manila on or about this
date.THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERSOF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla,
Water, and other Aerated Waters.The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877.

It must be now somewhere about six
months since His Excellency Mr John
Pope Hennessy received notice of his
appointment to the Governorship of this
Colony, but it would seem that half a
year is not sufficient time for Her
Majesty's Government to prepare the
letters-patent of his commission. We
must confess that when we caught the
term "Lieutenant-Governor" during the
reading of His Excellency's commission
at the ceremony in the Council Chamber
yesterday, we concluded that we either
misunderstood the application of the
expression, or that its presence was due
to the wonderful circumlocution and
abstruseness which usually distinguish
official documents, and as frequently
signify nothing. It is, however, a
fact that Mr John Pope Hennessy is
only Lieutenant-Governor of Hong-
kong at the present moment. We
understand that the letters-patent con-
ferring on him the title and powers of
Governor are expected here within the
next month, but in the meantime Hong-
kong must try to get along with a
Lieutenant-Governor. The affixing of
the Great Seal of England, which we
believe is the distinguishing feature in
the preparation of letters-patent, is no
doubt a very important proceeding, but
we decline to believe that it cannot be
accomplished in a satisfactory and
thoroughly dignified manner within the
space of six months. To speak plainly,
we think it is perfectly discreditable to
the responsible authorities in Downing
Street that Mr Hennessy should have
been sent out here without his letters-
patent as Governor of this Colony. The
proceeding is unfair to Mr Hennessy
because he comes here short of his proper
title, and is almost made to appear as if
he were here on probation; it is also
unfair to Hongkong, because we, as a
first-class Colony, enjoying the privilege
of paying a military contribution of over
200,000 a year, and other similar privi-
leges, possess the right to have a fully
titled Governor at our head. His Ex-
cellency, in the course of his speech
yesterday, said that "there is no Colony
in the British Empire superior to Hong-kong in the fact that it is, perhaps, of
all the distant portions of the British
Empire, the most important in its com-
mercial transactions," and as we have the
assurance of our local contemporary that
this speech "was modest but manly,
neither egotistical nor pompous," we can
do nothing less than call upon the Home
Government for explanations in regard
to this unaccountable dilatoriness. Ser-
iously, the speech of His Excellency is
calculated to give great satisfaction to
the mercantile community of Hongkong.
The life and spirit of this Colony is its
mercantile transactions; take away its
trade with the mainland, and Hongkong
becomes reduced to a few barren, miser-
able rocks, with products insufficient to
support half-a-dozen Chinamen. If His
Excellency makes it his special aim "to
promote, and, if need be, to protect
those commercial relations," he and the
community here will, we feel assured, get
along exceedingly well together.We have received the Customs reports
on the trade at the various Treaty Ports
in China for 1875. It is a pity that
these reports are not published a little
earlier, because returns of trade for 1875
are obviously not of so much value
towards the middle of 1877 as they would
have been say twelve months ago. The
trade at the port of Canton for the year
under review seems to compare favour-
ably with that carried on during the
previous two years. Exclusive of treas-
ure, the total value of the imports and
exports amounted to Tls. 25,384,915,
against Tls. 21,202,743 in 1874, and
Tls. 23,691,923 in 1873. The value of
foreign goods imported during the year
amounted to Tls. 4,209,857, against Tls.
2,596,469 in 1874, and Tls. 5,880,808
in 1873. The

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir John Lubbock.)
24th April, 1877.

A Ling v. A. N. Love, \$101.55.—This was a claim by a Chinese tailor. The defendant admitted the debt, but the reason he gave for not paying was that he had no money at present. He was a master mariner, and when he had money, he told the plaintiff to come for it. He had never come, and the result was that he had lent the money to Mr. Anthony, of Messrs Broadbent, Anthony & Co., when he was in difficulties. Mr. Anthony had been adjudicated a bankrupt, and the defendant stood in the list of the bankrupt's schedule as a creditor for \$300. He could not pay now, but would do so as soon as he got employment. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Chong Chai v. Ng Wing Sek, \$1,000.—The claim was on two promissory notes, which the defendant admitted. He said he got the money in order to carry on the work of building the Cosmopolitan Dock, and Messrs Spratt & Co. owed him more than \$10,000 now. An arrangement had been come to whereby he would receive a certain amount every month, and when he got his money he would pay the plaintiff. Judgment for the plaintiff, but execution was not to be issued without the special order of the Court.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff.

Wong Yin v. Mak Wah Chan, \$8.50.—The claim was for the value of eight blocks and five pitchforks, lent to the defendant. A deal of evidence was taken, and his Lordship took great pains to arrive at the truth, as there appeared at the outset to be hard swearing on one side or the other, and he was determined to find out the guilty party. The plaintiff and the defendant, it seems, were shopkeepers at Tai-ko-tai, British Consulate. The defendant borrowed the articles of the plaintiff to assist him in his trade of brewing beer. The defendant denied that he ever borrowed the things of him, as they belonged to one Chung Fat Po. The plaintiff admitted that the things originally belonged to Chung Fat Po, but he had run away and left the things in the shop. He owed the landlord some rent and the plaintiff took over the liability with the understanding that he was to keep the things. In addition to this indebtedness, Chung Fat Po owed the plaintiff some money for goods sold, so that the blocks &c. were kept as security also. But the weak points in the defendant's story were the contradictory statements of the defendant and his witness. He said Chung Fat Po's son handed him the things, while Chung Fat Po said he himself handed them to the defendant. There were other minor discrepancies which showed plainly that the defendant's story was to a certain extent concocted. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff and sent the defendant to one month's imprisonment for contempt of Court. His witness was allowed to go away with a caution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Canton, 24th April, 1877.

SIR,—On the evening of the 7th of November I drew a copy of the situation resulting from the protracted diplomatic campaign as seen from my point of view, in the light of telegrams down to that of October 20th, the latest at hand, at that very moment; and if you will permit me to refer you thereto, you will find in your issue of the 9th item that the central point of the view was presented as follows:—

"The Turk shall be compelled by others to relax his grasp of the Christians of his European provinces, at least; and thus Mohammedanism experience a material and moral check that subserves England's interests in India, whilst she does not appear in antagonism to it. She neither forfeits her place as the champion of humanity, nor impairs her rule over Mohammedan subjects."

And now that the event of the hour presents the reality of our vision, what need that we peruse the varying lights and shadows of the scene that for nearly six months have seemed to mock all the hopes of humanity? Happily the pencil is not now withheld by a horror of the atrocities that before forbade realistic portrayal. But now that the tension of suspense is relaxed, we may again be permitted to give rein to conjecture, lest events quite outstrip our thought.

According to such light as we yet have, the actual programme seems about as follows:—Bulgaria is to be annexed to Roumania, forming a Confederation; Bosnia is to be governed by an Austrian Archduke; Herzegovina is to be given to Montenegro; Serbia annexed to Serbia; Thessaly and Epirus to Greece; leaving to the Turks Constantinople and Roumelia.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Manila.

April 17, 1877.

Our trade for this last fortnight sums up as follows:—

Imports.—From 7th to 15th inst.—Hemp 21,120 pols., Indigo 90 boxes, Rice 42,629 cavs., Sugar 38,728 pols., Coffee 2,627 pols., Faddy 4,790 cavs., Sapanwood 3,860 pols., Cinnamon 58 cavs.

Exports.—From 7th to 17th inst.—Hemp 28,376 pols., Indigo 120 pols., Do liquid 81 casks, Sugar 45,595 pols., Coffee 771 pols., M. O. P. Shell 180 pols., Hides 127 pols., Cigars 569 mls., Rope 449 pols., Sapanwood 5,186 pols., Leaf tobacco 18,800 cwt.

Exchange.—Hongkong (eight) 6½ p. cent. discount; Amoy (eight) 6½ p. cent. discount.

Freight.—The British barque *Swan* has been chartered to go to the Channel 1. o. at \$3.10 for dry sugar.

The British ship *Omha* has been also engaged for the Channel 1. o. at \$3.25 for sugar, and \$4.10 for hemp.

The French barque *Caracca* has been freighted for London at \$3 for sugar, \$3.5 for coffee, and \$4.15 a \$4.10 for hemp.

The British ship *Parthia* has been also engaged for Liverpool at \$4.75 for hemp.

PAYMENT TO THE COLLECTION OF TOBACCO.
Government Decree of this Island dated Manila the 6th of April, 1877.—

Article 1st. Government will issue Treasury bonds to the amount of \$9,999,999.

UNDER THE CLOCK.

(World.)

Wednesday, February 28.—Early prayers and the drowsy atmosphere of the House on a quiet afternoon are so conducive to pious meditation that our thoughts are on this day of the week almost invariably directed to questions involving moral and religious considerations. Sometimes towards five o'clock we may be invited to exchange "apostolic blows and knocks"; but for the most part we are charitable towards our Digby Grands, and tender at this season towards the little "innocents." There was every reason why Mr. Chaplin should come down cheerfully in the full belief that his goldfish, the Threshing Machines Bill, would advance smoothly onwards to its final stage. It had been received with open arms by the bucolic section of the House; nobody had spoken a harsh word to it; and the sympathies of Scotch and Irish members had been specially interested in its favour. But, alas, Mr. Bigger had not been appeased, and like a wicked fairy he was bent on mischief. When Mr. Gladstone warned Mr. Chaplin of the "man of the next generation" who would some time cross his path, did not contemplate the member for Devon; nor could Mr. Chaplin have been expected to recognise an enemy in the strange guise in which he now presented himself. There was doubtless something ominous in the fact that, as soon as Mr. Chaplin proposed to take his Bill into Committee, Mr. Bigger got up, and, beginning with the too-familiar "Well, Mr. Speaker," strolled leisurely up from below to above the gallery, keeping one hand in his pocket, and continuing his observations, contrary to all rule and order, as he pursued his upward peregrination. But, though his accents were harsh and grating, his smile was bland, his manner was cool, and by a stretch of imagination his bearing might have been supposed to be deferential. Moreover, when he had planted himself just behind Mr. Pease, who was reposing on the front Opposition Bench, in the absence of some of Mr. Mitchell Henry's leaders, he addressed the member for Mid-Middlesex by the flattering title of "right honourable." Mr. Chaplin was therefore not wholly indisposed to tolerate him, and he did not throw out a grating suggestion that the Bill should be taken away and improved. "For," remarked Mr. Bigger, "he exercised his industry in a marked manner the other night by getting off a speech by heart." Hereupon indignant cries naturally interrupted Mr. Bigger, who, affecting to wish to avoid all offence, added, by way of apologetic explanation, "O, I merely mention this to show his power of going through a large amount of work—whether he was the author of that speech or not I don't know." As Sir Andrew Lusk has told us, a worm will turn; and Mr. Bigger's remarks were enough to irritate the mildest of men, as he prolonged them with distracting compunction, standing the while in an easy attitude, his coat thrown back, his thumb fixed negligently in his waistcoat arm-hole, his eyes twinkling mischievously, and his teeth obtrusively gleaming. Every variety of angry expression struggled for the mastery of Mr. Chaplin's face; but as the precious moment slipped away he concentrated his emotions into a deep and settled frown, and with folded arms waited the result. Mr. Marten, by his side, looked perfectly scandalised as the process of "talking oneself out of the Bill" with frequent glances at the clock, was wandering through the clauses of the Bill, and protesting against a measure which he alleged could only cause a dreadful waste of valuable time. He confessed that he knew more about butter than the subject of the Bill, but for all that he was convinced it was a "bad one from first to last," and sought amongst its details for matter of comment. The Speaker's ruling that he was out of order, Mr. Pease's complaints, and Captain Nolan's remonstrances were insufficient to stop him. "Well, Mr. Speaker," retorted the orator, "in a matter of order, of course, I bow to your ruling; and there's not the slightest doubt that the Speaker has said I have no right to speak against the details of the Bill; but this paragraph raises a question—'which'—which (and here there was scornful laughter at his hesitation)—"which will some day raise a debate in the House that will occupy, not five minutes, but five hours." What this terrible principle was could not be discovered, for it was a quarter to six, and Mr. Chaplin's Bill was at least temporarily done for. But the principle of Home Rule, so far as it means government according to Irish ideas, had gained another triumph. Mr. Butt, speaking from his place in Parliament on Monday night, assured Mr. Whalley that the Home Rule did not particularly desire to kill off all the other members. But if their lives are spared, they must be ready to submit to the rapidly growing Bigger-Parnell despotism, tempered by Mr. Cowen.

Friday Night.—Mr. Jacob Bright, indicating the luminous body whose light he dimly reflects, has this evening referred to "my brother, the member for Birmingham." This is another insidious move towards revolution and anarchy, and amidst the universal anxiety to hear Mr. Butler-Johnstone has passed unnoticed. Never until now has a member of Parliament publicly acknowledged in the House of Commons his kith and kin, unless he was in a position to speak of "my noble relative." And to this rule we have adhered in defiance of the tendency of these busy times to avoid circumlocution, and come to the point, even at the risk of painful abruptness. In the stately old days, before the leap in the dark brought us into such strange company, Mr. Cress's predecessor was invariably referred to as "the right honourable gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Home Department," or "by way of variety" the "right honourable gentleman at the head of the Home Office." Now Mr. Macdonald puts the matter short and saves time by alluding to the "One Secretary," and Mr. Bigger would as soon call him, as any other member, "That gen'l'man." There is not so much harm in these expressions, because, as we have it this week on the joint authority of Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Raikes, anything may be said about public functionaries. But how about those who cannot get anything from the Treasury by way of compensation for lack of ceremony? Who in future will propitiate Truro's imperious representative by cravering information of the honourable and gallant gentleman, the member for the Metropolitan Board of Works, and what will save the honourable and learned knight, the member for the city of Oxford, from being dubbed in earnest, as he has already been called by a patronising "lady's tongue," the member for Halloway? Soon we shall have Mr. Samuelson junior, proudly drawing attention to "My hon. sir," and Mr. Samuelson junior, extolling the tutorial art of "My hon. sir." An effort should have been made at once to check such a dangerous policy of levelling down; but we are still waiting for Mr. Butler-Johnstone.

"We sigh in vain till midnight." Supported by Blue-books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, "high on a throne of his own labours reared," sits Mr. Butler-Johnstone. For full twelve months have we longed for the oracle to speak; and, as we fondly hope, the hour approaches when the silence will be broken. The way has been made very plain before him. Streams of rhetoric poured on our unresisting ears all night have reduced us to the condition of a debating club, and confused memories of speech-day throng upon us. Mr. Percy Wyndham has spoken his mind. Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, "obliquely waddling to the mark in view," having pointed to the path of safety, and blessed us with his counsel, has gone home to dine. Mr. Grant Duff has piped unto us, and we have not danced. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice has drenched us with a torrent of words; and still we linger. For hours no one had ventured to approach Mr. Butler-Johnstone. Glances of courtesy have been directed to him from all parts of the House; admiring worshippers have gradually stolen nearer and more near to the place he occupies upon the second bench behind the Ministers. But, save when an occasional scornful smile has for a second lighted his sensitive lips, he has made no responsive sign. The bottled subences of his brain, escaping too soon would blind us with their dazzling effulgence, are ooked down with stern unrelenting purpose until the appointed time. At last the dapper little figure which enshrines the soul of the member for Canterbury moves. Fixing his eyes upon the Speaker, he bends slightly forward; his fingers beat a restless tattoo on his knees; in another moment he will be upon his legs, and the intellectual mine will explode. We are wrought up to the highest point of expectation, when Mr. Bourke, unconscious of the promising state of things behind him, intervenes. As a rule, we are always pleased to see Mr. Bourke, but his appearance at a juncture of delightful excitement is a decided damper. Instead of the burning eloquence of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, we have to put up with commonplace matter-of-fact statements, expressed in faint treble notes, indefinite as an echo, and as the wailing of an infant in banes. The voice of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is admirably adapted to the reading of despatches, conveyed, as it does, the notion of diplomatic secrets transmitted *sotto voce* across the country, and rather exhausted by the conversation of that imaginary personage who defies ventriloquists from the remotest recesses of a chimney and sets at naught peremptory commands to "come down, sir." Having endured Mr. Bourke, we suffer the infliction of Sir William Harcourt's robust harangue. And then, at the withering hour, Mr. Butler-Johnstone springs to his feet and moves the adjournment of the debate. A groan of anguish tells of the downfall of all hopes. Even the heart of Mr. Bigger is touched by our emotion; and taking the direction of affairs out of the unresisting grasp of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he demands that Mr. Butler-Johnstone shall, without further delay, "speak to the main issue, and then take a division." Such a behest, as addressed to the member for Canterbury, is preposterous. He must be treated gently, like a restive horse or a spoiled child, and a more judicious effort is immediately made to induce him to relent. Sir S. Northcote pleads with him; Mr. Walpole seems inclined to try the effect of tearful intonation; Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, having renewed his youth more than ever, urges him to go in and win; while Mr. Bromley-Davenport crosses the gangway with persuasive design. It is all in vain. Mr. Butler-Johnstone will be content with nothing less than a special sitting in his honour. Legislative business, public and private, must be thrust on one side to make room for the member for Canterbury, or his treasures shall for ever be withheld. Lord Hartington's hints and the Chevalier O'Clery's blandishments are alike thrown away; and there is no alternative but to decide by division the imperial question whether Mr. Butler-Johnstone shall be heard on his own terms. To the intense disgust of the Maritime League, the House refuses to prostrate itself any lower. One more chance remains. Sir H. Wolf, divinely comes to the rescue, and makes a proposition which will still enable the member for Canterbury to divulge the secrets of his bosom, if, after reflection in the division lobby, he remains obstinately dumb. The patience of the House is utterly exhausted, and at the suggestion of Lord Hartington, who for the first time assumes a sarcastic tone, Sir H. Wolf, not over-pleased, abruptly withdraws his motion. Gloom descends upon Mr. Percy Wyndham and his friends; for the latest edition of the wisdom of the ages remains a closed book.

PIPES AND TOBACCO IN TURKEY.

(Cope's Tobacco Plants.)

In Roumelia, in the very home of the great Macedonian, Alexander, grows the king of tobaccos, and especially in a small place called Jendiche Bardar, situated to the south-east of Salonica (Thessalonica). This small brownish-yellow plant is allowed to dry for weeks, yes, often for months, after it has been gathered; then it is packed in small bales (bags), and not till it has remained for years in the storehouse of the tobacco merchant is it honoured by the name of "aala gubek." The tobacco, sent as small as the finest silk, is thereupon in hot request in the Imperial Palace, in the seraglio, in the harem, and likewise in the Sultan's Port, where the Ministerial Council, in the midst of ascending aromatic clouds of smoke, discusses State affairs. The pipes, stalk as well as mouthpiece, which are used for the enjoyment of this best of all tobaccos, are with great care both chosen and kept. The day head must bear the mark of Hassan, a noted maker at Fendek, a suburb of Constantinople. The long jessamine stalk, with its silken-velvety hairs, must come from the Brussels plantations. The mouthpiece, of bright tempered amber, is carved after the most approved fashion; its "divina" (the thin shank on which it is fixed) has come from the hands of some most accomplished turner. Such perfect smoking requisites and this best of all tobaccos are deemed worthy of each other; and when pipe and tobacco are both of the first quality, the pipe-attendant (tschibuktschi) must be immensely deft in the performance of his duties.

Often have I, alike with amusement and astonishment, observed the proceedings of

the tschibuktschi, and especially the prodigious care he displays in placing symmetrically together the various parts of the pipe. The clay head, filled some days before, and enriched with a fringe-like ornament, is deposited in a tin box. Frequently I heard it asserted that the taste and the size of the pipe depended on the form and the size of the piece of burning charcoal placed on it, and the tschibuktschi, when kindling the pipe, takes with his tongue in the coal-pan till he has found a flat round piece. Though the Turk finds it all quite natural, yet it is a comical spectacle to follow the attendant in the discharge of his various duties. Holding the long pipe in his right hand, and the round brass dish in his left, the attendant moves with serious face and with measured step toward his master. At a distance from his master, which is exactly equal to the length of the pipe-stalk, he kneels. He puts down the brass dish, then he places the pipe on the dish; then, describing a half-circle with the stalk, he inserts the mouthpiece with the utmost accuracy between the open lips of his master. While the master is taking hold of the stalk the attendant rises from the floor, and he has scarcely retreated a step, when a cloud of smoke, sent forth by a deep breath, envelops him and everything around. The first draw is deemed insignificant; the second and third are reckoned the best; the fourth is regarded as bad; the fifth is thoroughly despised by the nicotineur.

Of the deceased Sultan Abdul Medschid, I have heard it said that of a pipe he never took more than three draws; also the former Foreign Minister, Aali Pasha, never smoked a pipe out. What remains, and is despised by the dainty smoker, is a delicate morsel for the servants in waiting. That which for the refined taste of the Turk is too rough and sharp, is delicious to the coarse gums of the wild Anatolian, who likes something which bites his tongue sharply.

As every one uses his own pipe, we must not be astonished that this instrument has become an indispensable *modus vivendi* for every man of rank. In effect, the pipe is for ever found in close proximity to the Turk. To wait upon his pipe, the man of rank keeps two, and sometimes even three, servants. One servant has to look after the home arrangements; another accompanies his master when he goes riding through the long stem of the pipe, the head of the pipe, the tobacco, and the other accessories are contained in a pouch which hangs by the servant's side. A foreigner in Constantinople often contemplates with curiosity a proud Ottoman proceeding on foot or on horseback, followed by a servant with this long, well-packed instrument, who, from the stir he gives himself, looks like the armour bearer of some gallant blade on the way to a first fight. How times change! What the armour-bearer was to the old warlike races, the tschibuktschi is now to the effeminate descendants.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a Turk smoke from sixty to eighty pipes daily. The pipe is the indispensable companion of the Turk in every occupation, how earnest and important soever it may be. In the Supreme Porte, in the Ministerial Council, where the Turkish grandees debate regarding the welfare of their fatherland, which extends over three-quarters of the globe, the question was once discussed whether, during the consideration of State affairs, the tschibuktschi (pipe-bearer) should not be excluded. Great was the difference of opinions; long was the outburst of the yearning of the palate and the sense of propriety; till at last was victorious the sentiment of some corpulent members, who thought that it would be wrong to reject ignominiously the old custom, and that the blameless tschibuktschi must be permitted, as before, to enter the chamber and give the needed attention to the pipes. And yet all members knew very well that this resolution was pregnant with mischief and danger, for the cunning servants, while busy with the pipes, snatch up with quick ear many a secret of State, and before even the Sultan and the official world have any knowledge of the decisions of the Supreme Council, many weighty debates and decrees have already (through the pipe-bearers) been divulged. Consequently, the tschibuktschi is next to the servant of the harem, the most valuable reporter whom journalists and ambassadorial dragomans can find. How often have I seen a proud Levantine, who, in his contempt for the rest of the world, seemed as if he would scold the stars with his nose, cringing and crawling in the most abject fashion before a tschibuktschi, in order to entice him to communicate some important secret, or to furnish a glance into some valuable document. That this playing the part of the go-between is for the pipe-bearer a lucrative affair needs not be said. What alone, what exclusively, makes the tschibuktschi the alter ego of his master is the boundless love of smoking which distinguishes the Turks. Tobacco and pipes are thus not merely the distinctive tokens of the different ranks, but of the gradations of particular ranks. A Muschir (marshal) would think it altogether unsuitable to smoke with a pipe shorter than two ells, while the handicraftsman, or the official of a lower order, would be deemed presumptuous if his pipe-stem transcended the measure of that habitual with his class. The grandee, in contact or contrast with the man of low degree, can parade his pipe to its full length; but the man of low degree, modestly thrusting aside or concealing the instrument, must not show more of it than the mouthpiece which he holds in his hand. The pasha can, like the chimney of a steamer, throw forth clouds of smoke; but the subordinate must only allow small circles of smoke, light as feathery, to flow from his lips, and he must so in his humility contrive it that the smoke does not go in front of him, but turns backward. In the presence of a grandee, not to smoke is regarded as a testimony of respect. This sign of respect a son is likewise expected to show toward a father; and a well-trained and well-mannered son is he regarded who, spite of the repeated request of his father, refuses to smoke.

A WATCH DOG.

Our reporter was out at Roxborough, looking up an item when he chanced to meet Jones, who was just entering his front gate. Jones asked him in, and the conversation turned upon the subject of the tramp nuisance, and presently Jones related his experience with a tramp as follows:—One day, recently, a rough-looking vagabond called at my house, accompanied by a forlorn, mongrel dog. I came out upon the porch to see him, and he said, "I say, pardner, I understand that you wanted to

buy a dog, and I brought one around for you. You tell that dog to watch a thing, and he'll go to sleep, and then you'll see what he goes to sleep. Now, I'll tell you what I'll let you have. I'll let you have what I didn't want a dog, and that if I had wanted a dog, nothing on earth would induce me to accept that particular dog. So he left and went down the street. He must have made a mistake and come in again through the back gate, thinking it was another place; for in a few minutes the cook said there was a man in the kitchen who wanted to see me, and when I went down there was the same man with the same dog. He didn't recognise me, and as soon as I entered, he remarked: "I say, old pard, somebody was saying that you wanted to buy a watch dog. Now, here's a watch dog that would rather watch than eat any time. Give that dog something to fasten his eyes on—don't care what it is—anything from a plug hat to a skating rink—and then he'll stay. 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INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

ROSLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

ROSLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

ROSLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GABRIEL" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877. my1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mail Line S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 14th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. my15

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU TUG and LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—

Steam Tug and Lighter *Algerine*, 3,500 tons, Carrying Capacity, 1,800 " Fatfinder, 1,800 "

Steam Tug *Orphan*, 1,800 " Little *Orphan*, 1,800 "

Tenders will receive immediate attention.

Apply to TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co., Taku.

Taku, March 12, 1877. ap80

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALES, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

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Hongkong, April 4, 1877. 159

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Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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Hongkong, February 27, 1874.

Intimations.

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THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.

20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000.

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Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

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Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

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" Soup, 100 90

" Steak, 140 150

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